

government, and on October 27, 2021, suspended Sudan from the Council until the civilian-led transitional government is restored.

(7) The Troika (the United States, United Kingdom, Norway), the European Union, and Switzerland “continue to recognize the Prime Minister and his cabinet as the constitutional leaders of the transitional government”.

(8) The Sudanese people have condemned the military takeover and launched a campaign of peaceful civil disobedience, continuing the protests for democracy that began in late 2018 and reflecting a historic tradition of non-violence protests led by previous generations in Sudan against military regimes in 1964 and 1985.

(9) In response to public calls for civilian rule since October 25, 2021, Sudanese security forces have arbitrarily detained civilians and used excessive and lethal force against peaceful protesters that has resulted in civilian deaths across the country.

(10) The October 25, 2021 military takeover represents a threat to—

(A) Sudan’s economic recovery and stability;

(B) the bilateral relationship between Sudan and the United States; and

(C) regional peace and security.

(b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the United States—

(1) to support the democratic aspirations of the people of Sudan and a political transition process that results in a civilian government that is democratic, accountable, respects the human rights of its citizens, and is at peace with itself and with its neighbors;

(2) to encourage the reform of the security sector of Sudan to one that protects citizens under a democracy and respects civilian authority; and

(3) to deter military coups and efforts by external parties to support them.

SEC. 4. IMPOSITION OF SANCTIONS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The President shall impose the sanctions described in subsection (b) with respect to any person or entity that the President determines, on or after the date of enactment of this Act—

(1) is responsible for, complicit in, or directly or indirectly engaged or attempted to engage in—

(A) actions that undermine the transition to democracy in Sudan, or, after elections, undermine democratic processes or institutions;

(B) actions that threaten the peace, security, or stability of Sudan;

(C) actions that prohibit, limit, or penalize the exercise of freedom of expression or assembly by people in Sudan, or limit access to print, online, or broadcast media in Sudan;

(D) the arbitrary detention or torture of any person in Sudan or other gross violations of internationally recognized human rights in Sudan;

(E) significant efforts to impede investigations or prosecutions of alleged serious human rights abuses in Sudan;

(F) actions that result in the misappropriation of significant state assets of Sudan or manipulation of the currency, or that hinder government oversight of parastatal budgets and revenues;

(G) actions that violate medical neutrality, including blocking access to care and targeting first responders, medical personnel, or medical institutions; or

(H) disrupting access to communication technologies and information on the internet;

(2) is an entity owned or controlled by any person or entity described in paragraph (1);

(3) forms an entity for the purpose of evading sanctions that would otherwise be imposed pursuant to subsection (b);

(4) is acting for, or on behalf of, a person or entity referred to in paragraph (1), (2), or (3);

(5) is an entity that is owned or controlled (directly or indirectly) by security and intelligence services, from which 1 or more persons or entities described in paragraph (1) derive significant revenue or financial benefit; or

(6) has knowingly—

(A) provided significant financial, material, or technological support—

(i) to a foreign person or entity described in paragraph (1) in furtherance of any of the acts described in subparagraph (A) or (B) of such paragraph; or

(ii) to any entity owned or controlled by such person or entity or an immediate family member of such person; or

(B) received significant financial, material, or technological support from a foreign person or entity described in paragraph (1) or an entity owned or controlled by such person or entity or an immediate family member of such person.

(b) SANCTIONS; EXCEPTIONS.—

(1) SANCTIONS.—

(A) ASSET BLOCKING.—Notwithstanding section 202 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701), the exercise of all powers granted to the President by such Act to the extent necessary to block and prohibit all transactions in all property and interests in property of a foreign person the President determines meets 1 or more of the criteria described in subsection (a) if such property and interests in property are in the United States, come within the United States, or are or come within the possession or control of a United States person.

(B) ALIENS INADMISSIBLE FOR VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—

(i) VISAS, ADMISSION, OR PAROLE.—An alien who the Secretary of State or the Secretary of Homeland Security (or a designee of one of such Secretaries) knows, or has reason to believe, meets any of the criteria described in subsection (a)—

(I) is inadmissible to the United States;

(II) is ineligible to receive a visa or other documentation to enter the United States; and

(III) is otherwise ineligible to be admitted or paroled into the United States or to receive any other benefit under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101 et seq.).

(ii) CURRENT VISAS REVOKED.—

(I) IN GENERAL.—The issuing consular officer, the Secretary of State, or a designee of the Secretary of State, in accordance with section 221(i) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1201(i)), shall revoke any visa or other entry documentation issued to an alien described in clause (i) regardless of when the visa or other entry documentation was issued.

(II) EFFECT OF REVOCATION.—A revocation under subclause (I) shall take effect immediately and shall automatically cancel any other valid visa or entry documentation that is in the alien’s possession.

(2) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH UNITED NATIONS HEADQUARTERS AGREEMENT.—Sanctions under paragraph (1)(B) shall not apply with respect to an alien if admitting or paroling the alien into the United States is necessary to permit the United States to comply with the Agreement regarding the Headquarters of the United Nations, signed at Lake Success June 26, 1947, and entered into force November 21, 1947, between the United Nations and the United States, or other applicable international obligations.

(3) PENALTIES.—Any person that violates, attempts to violate, conspires to violate, or causes a violation of this section or any regulation, license, or order issued to carry out subsection (b) shall be subject to the pen-

alties set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of section 206 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1705) to the same extent as a person that commits an unlawful act described in subsection (a) of such section.

(4) IMPLEMENTATION.—The President—

(A) may exercise all authorities provided under sections 203 and 205 of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1702 and 1704) to carry out this section; and

(B) shall issue such regulations, licenses, and orders as may be necessary to carry out this section.

(5) EXCEPTION TO COMPLY WITH NATIONAL SECURITY.—Activities subject to the reporting requirements under title V of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. 3091 et seq.) and any authorized intelligence or law enforcement activities of the United States shall be exempt from sanctions under this section.

(c) WAIVER.—The President may annually waive the application of sanctions imposed on a foreign person pursuant to subsection (a) if the President—

(1) determines that such waiver with respect to such foreign person is in the national interest of the United States; and

(2) not later than the date on which such waiver will take effect, submits notice of, and justification for, such waiver to—

(A) the appropriate congressional committees;

(B) the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs of the Senate; and

(C) the Committee on Financial Services of the House of Representatives.

(d) SUNSET.—The requirement to impose sanctions under this section shall cease to be effective on December 31, 2026.

SA 4817. Ms. SINEMA submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY.

(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) BLACKWATER TRADING POST LAND.—The term “Blackwater Trading Post Land” means the approximately 55.3 acres of land as depicted on the map that—

(A) is located in Pinal County, Arizona, and bordered by Community land to the east, west, and north and State Highway 87 to the south; and

(B) is owned by the Community.

(2) COMMUNITY.—The term “Community” means the Gila River Indian Community of the Reservation.

(3) MAP.—The term “map” means the map entitled “Results of Survey, Ellis Property, A Portion of the West ½ of Section 12, Township 5 South, Range 7 East, Gila and Salt River Meridian, Pinal County, Arizona” and dated October 15, 2012.

(4) RESERVATION.—The term “Reservation” means the land located within the exterior boundaries of the reservation created under sections 3 and 4 of the Act of February 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 401, chapter LXVI), and Executive orders of August 31, 1876, June 14, 1879,

May 5, 1882, November 15, 1883, July 31, 1911, June 2, 1913, August 27, 1914, and July 19, 1915, and any other lands placed in trust for the benefit of the Community.

(5) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) **LAND TAKEN INTO TRUST FOR BENEFIT OF THE GILA RIVER INDIAN COMMUNITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall take the Blackwater Trading Post Land into trust for the benefit of the Community, after the Community—

(A) conveys to the Secretary all right, title, and interest of the Community in and to the Blackwater Trading Post Land;

(B) submits to the Secretary a request to take the Blackwater Trading Post Land into trust for the benefit of the Community;

(C) conducts a survey (to the satisfaction of the Secretary) to determine the exact acreage and legal description of the Blackwater Trading Post Land, if the Secretary determines a survey is necessary; and

(D) pays all costs of any survey conducted under subparagraph (C).

(2) **AVAILABILITY OF MAP.**—Not later than 180 days after the Blackwater Trading Post Land is taken into trust under paragraph (1), the map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the appropriate offices of the Secretary.

(3) **LANDS TAKEN INTO TRUST PART OF RESERVATION.**—After the date on which the Blackwater Trading Post Land is taken into trust under paragraph (1), the land shall be treated as part of the Reservation.

(4) **GAMING.**—Class II and class III gaming under the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq.) shall not be allowed at any time on the land taken into trust under paragraph (1).

(5) **DESCRIPTION.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall cause the full metes-and-bounds description of the Blackwater Trading Post Land to be published in the Federal Register. The description shall, on publication, constitute the official description of the Blackwater Trading Post Land.

SA 4818. Mr. BENNET submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title XII, add the following:

Subtitle H—Long Wars Commission Act of 2021

SEC. 1291. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Long Wars Commission Act of 2021”.

SEC. 1292. ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMISSION.

(a) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—There is established the Long Wars Commission (in this subtitle referred to as the “Commission”).

(b) **MEMBERSHIP.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission shall be composed of 12 members appointed as follows:

(A) One member appointed by the chair of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(B) One member appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate.

(C) One member appointed by the chair of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(D) One member appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate.

(E) One member appointed by the chair of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(F) One member appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives.

(G) One member appointed by the chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(H) One member appointed by the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(I) One member appointed by the chair of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

(J) One member appointed by the ranking minority member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

(K) One member appointed by the chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

(L) One member appointed by the ranking minority member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

(2) **DATE.**—The appointments of the members of the Commission shall be made not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

(3) **PROHIBITIONS.**—A member of the Commission appointed under subparagraph (A) may not—

(A) be a current member of Congress, or a former member of Congress, who served in Congress after January 3, 2001;

(B) have served in military or civilian positions having significant operational or strategic decisionmaking responsibilities for conducting United States Government actions in Afghanistan during the applicable period; or

(C) have been a party to any United States or coalition defense contract during the applicable period.

(c) **PERIOD OF APPOINTMENT; VACANCIES.**—Members shall be appointed for the life of the Commission. Any vacancy in the Commission shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(d) **MEETINGS.**—

(1) **INITIAL MEETING.**—Not later than 30 days after the date on which all members of the Commission have been appointed, the Commission shall hold the first meeting of the Commission.

(2) **FREQUENCY.**—The Commission shall meet at the call of the co-chairs.

(3) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number of members may hold hearings.

(e) **CO-CHAIRS.**—

(1) **DESIGNATION BY COMMITTEE CHAIRS.**—The chair of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the chair of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the chair of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, the chair of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the chair of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the chair of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall jointly designate one member of the Commission to serve as co-chair of the Commission.

(2) **DESIGNATION BY RANKING MINORITY MEMBERS.**—The ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the ranking minority member of the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of

the House of Representatives, the ranking minority member of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the ranking minority member of the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence shall jointly designate one member of the Commission to serve as co-chair of the Commission.

SEC. 1293. DUTIES.

(a) **REVIEW.**—The Commission shall review United States involvement in the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq beginning during the period prior to the September 11, 2001, attacks and ending on September 1, 2022, including military engagement, diplomatic engagement, training and advising of local forces, reconstruction efforts, foreign assistance, congressional oversight, and withdrawal in such conflicts.

(b) **ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS.**—The Commission shall—

(1) conduct a comprehensive assessment of United States involvement in the conflicts in Afghanistan and Iraq, including—

(A) United States military, diplomatic, and political objectives in the conflicts, and the extent to which those objectives were achievable;

(B) an evaluation of the interagency decisionmaking processes during the campaigns;

(C) an evaluation of the United States military's conduct during the campaigns and the extent to which its operational approach compromised campaign progress;

(D) any regional and geopolitical threats to the United States resulting from the conflicts;

(E) the extent to which initial United States national objectives for the conflicts were met;

(F) long-term impact on United States relations with allied nations who participated in the Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts;

(G) the effectiveness of counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, and security force assistance strategies employed by the United States military;

(H) the effect of United States involvement in the conflicts on the readiness of the United States Armed Forces;

(I) the effect of United States involvement in the conflicts on civil-military relations in the United States;

(J) the implications of the use of funds for overseas contingency operations as a mechanism for funding United States involvement in the conflicts; and

(K) any other matters in connection with United States involvement in the conflicts the Commission considers appropriate;

(2) identify circumstances in which a conflict presents a significant likelihood of developing into an irregular or civil war; and

(3) develop recommendations based on the assessment, as well as any other information the Commission considers appropriate, for relevant questions to be asked during future deliberations by Congress of an authorization for use of military force in conflicts that have the potential to develop into an irregular or civil war.

(c) **REPORT.**—

(1) **FINAL REPORT.**—Not later than 2 years after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Commission shall submit to the President, the Secretary of Defense, the Committee on Armed Services of the Senate, the Committee on Armed Services of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, and the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence a report on the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the Commission under this section. The report shall do each of the following: